## **Federal Acquisition Regulation**

9.405-1(b), 9.405-2, 9.406-1(c), 9.407-1(d), and 23.506(e)). Contractors debarred, suspended, or proposed for debarment are also excluded from conducting business with the Government as agents or representatives of other contractors.

- (b) Contractors included in the EPLS as having been declared ineligible on the basis of statutory or other regulatory procedures are excluded from receiving contracts, and if applicable, subcontracts, under the conditions and for the period set forth in the statute or regulation. Agencies shall not solicit offers from, award contracts to, or consent to subcontracts with these contractors under those conditions and for that period.
- (c) Contractors debarred, suspended, or proposed for debarment are excluded from acting as individual sureties (see part 28).
- (d)(1) After the opening of bids or receipt of proposals, the contracting officer shall review the EPLS.
- (2) Bids received from any listed contractor in response to an invitation for bids shall be entered on the abstract of bids, and rejected unless the agency head determines in writing that there is a compelling reason to consider the bid.
- (3) Proposals, quotations, or offers received from any listed contractor shall not be evaluated for award or included in the competitive range, nor shall discussions be conducted with a listed offeror during a period of ineligibility, unless the agency head determines, in writing, that there is a compelling reason to do so. If the period of ineligibility expires or is terminated prior to award, the contracting officer may, but is not required to, consider such proposals, quotations, or offers.
- (4) Immediately prior to award, the contracting officer shall again review the EPLS to ensure that no award is made to a listed contractor.

[48 FR 42142, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 52 FR 9038, Mar. 20, 1987; 54 FR 19814, May 8, 1989; 54 FR 48982, Nov. 28, 1989; 55 FR 21707, May 25, 1990; 56 FR 29127, June 25, 1991; 59 FR 67033, Dec. 28, 1994; 60 FR 33065, June 26, 1995; 65 FR 16286, Mar. 27, 2000; 68 FR 69251, Dec. 11, 2003; 69 FR 76349, Dec. 20, 2004]

## 9.405-1 Continuation of current contracts.

- (a) Notwithstanding the debarment, suspension, or proposed debarment of a contractor, agencies may continue contracts or subcontracts in existence at the time the contractor was debarred, suspended, or proposed for debarment unless the agency head directs otherwise. A decision as to the type of termination action, if any, to be taken should be made only after review by agency contracting and technical personnel and by counsel to ensure the propriety of the proposed action.
- (b) For contractors debarred, suspended, or proposed for debarment, unless the agency head makes a written determination of the compelling reasons for doing so, ordering activities shall not—
- (1) Place orders exceeding the guaranteed minimum under indefinite quantity contracts;
- (2) Place orders under optional use Federal Supply Schedule contracts, blanket purchase agreements, or basic ordering agreements; or
- (3) Add new work, exercise options, or otherwise extend the duration of current contracts or orders.

[54 FR 19815, May 8, 1989, as amended at 59 FR 67033, Dec. 28, 1994; 68 FR 69251, Dec. 11, 20031

## $\begin{array}{ccc} \textbf{9.405-2} & \textbf{Restrictions} & \textbf{on} & \textbf{subcontracting.} \end{array}$

- (a) When a contractor debarred, suspended, or proposed for debarment is proposed as a subcontractor for any subcontract subject to Government consent (see subpart 44.2), contracting officers shall not consent to subcontracts with such contractors unless the agency head states in writing the compelling reasons for this approval action. (See 9.405(b) concerning declarations of ineligibility affecting subcontracting.)
- (b) The Government suspends or debars contractors to protect the Government's interests. By operation of the clause at 52.209-6, Protecting the Government's Interests When Subcontracting with Contractors Debarred, Suspended or Proposed for Debarment, contractors shall not enter into any subcontract in excess of \$30,000, other than a subcontract for a commercially